



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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EXTRAORDINARY

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन  
के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed  
as a separate compilation.

## LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 7th August, 1989:—

BILL No. 60 OF 1989

*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fortieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1989.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In Part IX of the Constitution, after Chapter I, the following Chapters shall be inserted, namely:—

### ‘CHAPTER II.—NAGAR PANCHAYATS

243N. (1) There shall be constituted in every State a Nagar Panchayat (by whatever name called) for a transitional area, that is to say, an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area, in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

(2) The Governor of a State may, having regard to the density of population, the revenue generated for local administration, the percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities, the economic importance or such other factors as he may deem fit, specify

Short  
title and  
com-  
mence-  
ment.

Insertion  
of new  
Chapters  
II to V.

Constitu-  
tion, etc.  
of Nagar  
Pan-  
chayats.

by public notification an area with a population of about ten thousand or more but less than twenty thousand, to be a transitional area for the purposes of clause (1).

(3) Notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2), the Governor may, by order, declare that any town committee, town area committee, notified area committee or any other similar body (by whatever name called) existing immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1989, in relation to an area having a population of less than ten thousand, shall be deemed to be a Nagar Panchayat for the purposes of this Part.

(4) The Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Nagar Panchayats with such powers, authority and responsibilities referred to in article 243E and article 243U as may be specified in such law.

### CHAPTER III.—MUNICIPALITIES

Defini-  
tions.

243-O. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Metropolitan area” means one or more contiguous agglomerations having a population of about twenty lakhs or more, comprised in one or more districts and consisting of two or more Municipalities or Panchayats or other adjoining areas, specified by the Governor of a State by public notification to be a Metropolitan area for the purposes of this Part;

(b) “Municipal area” means the territorial area of a Municipality;

(c) “Municipality”, that is to say, Nagarpalika, means an institution (by whatever name called) of self-government for the urban areas constituted in accordance with the provisions of article 243P, and includes a Nagar Panchayat.

Constitu-  
tion of  
Municipa-  
lities.

243P. (1) There shall be constituted in every State, in accordance with the provisions of this Part,—

(a) a Municipal Council for an urban area having a population of about twenty thousand or more but less than three lakhs;

(b) a Municipal Corporation for an urban area having a population of about three lakhs or more.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), the Governor of a State may, by order, declare that every Municipal Corporation existing immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1989, in relation to an area having a population of less than three lakhs, shall be deemed to be a Municipal Corporation for the purposes of this Part.

(3) The Legislature of a State may, by law, notwithstanding anything in clause (1) and in clause (2) of article 243N, provide for the constitution of—

(a) a Nagar Panchayat for a transitional area having a population of less than ten thousand but not less than five thousand;

(b) a Municipal Council for an urban area having a population of less than twenty thousand but not less than ten thousand;

(c) a Municipal Corporation for an urban area having a population of less than three lakhs but not less than twenty thousand in the capital of a State,

where such area is in an island or a hilly or a desert terrain.

243Q. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to the composition of Municipalities.

composition of Municipalities.

(2) Save as provided in clauses (3), (4) and (5), all the seats in a Municipality shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Municipal area and, for this purpose, each Municipal area shall be divided into territorial constituencies to be known as wards.

(3) Where Wards Committees are constituted within the territorial area of a Municipal Council under article 243R, the Chairpersons of all such Wards Committees shall also be members of that Municipal Council.

(4) Where Zonal Committees are constituted within the territorial area of a Municipal Corporation under article 243S, the Chairpersons of all such Zonal Committees shall also be members of that Corporation.

(5) The Legislature of a State may, by law, provide for the representation, in a Municipality, of persons having special knowledge or experience of Municipal administration in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be specified in such law:

Provided that such persons shall not have the right to vote in the meetings of the Municipality.

(6) The Chairperson of a Municipality shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members thereof.

(7) No resolution by a Municipality for removing the Chairperson of the Municipality from the office of the Chairperson shall be valid and effective unless such resolution has been passed by a majority of the total number of the elected members of the Municipality and by a majority of not less than two thirds of such members present and voting.

243R. (1) There shall be constituted in every State, in accordance with the provisions of this Part, Wards Committees (by whatever name called) within the territorial area of a Municipality having a population of one lakh or more.

Constitution and composition of Wards Committees.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to—

(a) the composition and the territorial area of a Wards Committee;

Provided that the territorial area of a Wards Committee shall,—

(i) in the case of a Municipal Council, comprise two or more wards; and

(ii) in the case of a Municipal Corporation, comprise one or more wards;

(b) the manner in which the seats in a Wards Committee shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from the territorial area of the Wards Committee.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), Wards Committees may not be constituted within the territorial area of a Municipal Corporation referred to in clause (2) of article 243P.

(4) Every member representing a ward in a Municipal area comprised within the territorial area of a Wards Committee shall be a member of that Committee.

(5) The Chairperson of a Wards Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the members thereof.

Constitution and composition of Zonal Committees,

243S. (1) There shall be constituted in every State, in accordance with the provisions of this Part, at a level between the Wards Committees and the Municipal Corporation, Zonal Committees (by whatever name called) within the territorial area of a Municipal Corporation.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to the territorial area of a Zonal Committee.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), Zonal Committees may not be constituted within the territorial area of a Municipal Corporation referred to in clause (2) of article 243P.

(4) The Chairpersons of all the Wards Committees comprised within the territorial area of a Zonal Committee shall be members of that Committee.

(5) The Chairperson of a Zonal Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the members thereof.

Application of certain articles of Chapter I to Municipalities, etc.

243T. (1) The provisions of articles 243C, 243D, 243H, 243I, 243J and 243K shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to Municipalities and Wards Committees as they apply in relation to Panchayats.

(2) The provisions of article 243C shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the Committees constituted under article 243Y and article 243Z as they apply in relation to Panchayats;

Provided that the reservation of seats in such Committees shall be determined with reference to the district as a whole and not separately with reference to the Panchayats and Municipalities.

(3) The provisions of article 243F shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to Municipalities as they apply in relation to Panchayats.

(4) The provisions of articles 243H and 243K shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to Zonal Committees as they apply in relation to Panchayats.

243U. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow—

Powers,  
authority  
and res-  
ponsi-  
bilities  
of Muni-  
cipalities,  
etc.

(a) the Municipalities with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Municipalities, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to—

(i) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;

(ii) the performance of functions and the implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule;

(b) the Wards Committees or, as the case may be, the Zonal Committees with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule.

243V. (1) The Finance Commission referred to in clause (2) shall review the financial position of the Municipalities and make recommendations to the Governor as to—

Finance  
Commis-  
sion.

(a) the principles which should govern—

(i) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by, the Municipalities;

(ii) the distribution between the State and the Municipalities of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which are to be, or may be, divided between them under this Part and the allocation between the Municipalities of their respective shares of such proceeds;

(iii) the grants-in-aid to the Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(b) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission by the Governor in the interests of sound finance of the Municipalities.

(2) The Finance Commission constituted under article 243G shall be the Finance Commission for the purposes of clause (1).

(3) The Governor shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under this article together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

Chapters II to V not to apply to certain areas.

243W. (1) Nothing in Chapters II to V shall apply to the Scheduled Areas referred to in clause (1), and the tribal areas referred to in clause (2), of article 244.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Governor of a State may, in his discretion and subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify, by public notification, extend Chapters II to V to the Scheduled Areas referred to in clause (1), or the tribal areas referred to in clause (2), of article 244, comprised within that State.

Continuance of existing laws and Municipalities, etc.

243X. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, any provision of any law relating to Municipalities, Wards Committees and Zonal Committees in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1989, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority or, until the expiration of one year from such commencement, whichever is earlier:

Provided that all the Municipalities, Wards Committees and Zonal Committees existing immediately before such commencement shall continue till the expiration of their duration, unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed to that effect by the Legislative Assembly of that State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, by each House of the Legislature of that State.

#### CHAPTER IV.—PLANNING

District Planning.

243Y. (1) Subject to the provisions of clause (2), the Governor of a State shall by public notification constitute a Committee in every Panchayat at the district level, to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

(2) The Committee shall consist of such number of persons not exceeding twenty-one as the Governor may, by order, specify and the members of the Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the Panchayat at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district.

(3) The Chairperson of the Panchayat at the district level shall be the Chairperson of the Committee.

(4) The term of office of a member of the Committee shall come to an end as soon as he ceases to be a member of the Panchayat at the district level or, as the case may be, the Municipality from which he was elected.

(5) The Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,—

(a) have regard to—

(i) matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities, including spatial planning, sharing

of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;

(ii) the overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the Government of the State;

(iii) the extent and type of available resources, whether financial or otherwise;

(b) consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

(6) The Chairperson of the Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by the Committee, to the Government of the State.

243Z. (1) Subject to the provisions of clause (2), the Governor of a State shall by public notification constitute a Committee in every Metropolitan area to prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole.

Metro-  
politan  
planning.

(2) The Committee shall consist of such number of persons not exceeding thirty-one as the Governor may, by order, specify, of whom,—

(a) two-thirds of the members shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Municipalities and Chairpersons of the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area in proportion to the ratio between the population of the Municipalities and of the Panchayats in that area; and

(b) the rest shall be such persons and such representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the State and of such organisations and institutions, as the Governor may in such order specify.

(3) The Chairperson of the Committee shall be appointed by the Governor.

(4) The term of office of an elected member of the Committee shall come to an end as soon as he ceases to be a member of the Municipality or, as the case may be, the Panchayat from which he was elected.

(5) The Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,—

(a) have regard to—

(i) the plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area;

(ii) matters of common interest between the Municipalities and the Panchayats, including co-ordinated spatial planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;

(iii) the overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the Government of the State;

(iv) the extent and nature of investment likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies of the Government of India and of the Government of the State;

(v) the extent and type of available resources, whether financial or otherwise;

(b) consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

(6) The Chairperson of the Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by the Committee, to the Government of the State.

#### CHAPTER V.—MISCELLANEOUS

Elections to Panchayats, Municipalities, etc., to be held simultaneously.

243ZA. Elections to the Panchayats, Municipalities and Wards Committees in every State shall be held simultaneously.

Disqualifications for membership.

243ZB. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of a Panchayat or Municipality or Wards Committee—

(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, or a Panchayat or Municipality or Wards Committee or Zonal Committee in a State, other than an office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify its holder;

(b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;

(c) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(d) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State;

(e) if he is so disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the Legislature of the State concerned;

(f) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by the Legislature of the State.

(2) If any question arises as to whether a member of a Panchayat or Municipality or Wards Committee has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1), the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final.



(3) Before giving any decision on any such question, the Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.

243ZC. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 243J or under article 243T, shall not be called in question in any court;

(b) no election to any Panchayat or Municipality or Wards Committee shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the Legislature of a State.

Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.

3. After the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution, the following Schedule shall be added, namely:—

Addition of Twelfth Schedule.

#### **"TWELFTH SCHEDULE**

(Article 243U)

1. Public health.
2. Sanitation, including conservancy services, public conveniences, solid waste collection and disposal and recycling of waste water.
3. Drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal.
4. Hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.
5. Veterinary services.
6. Burials and burial grounds; cremations and cremation grounds.
7. Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass; prevention of cruelty to animals.
8. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
9. Prevention of adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.
10. Communications, including roads, bridges, ferries, municipal tramways, ropeways and inland waterways.
11. City passenger transport and other vehicles, whether propelled mechanically or otherwise.
12. Maintenance of community assets.
13. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the Municipalities.
14. Fire services.
15. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
16. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.

17. Women and child development.
18. Family welfare.
19. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
20. Technical training and vocational education.
21. Adult and non-formal education.
22. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions.
23. Water supplies for drinking, industrial and commercial purposes.
24. Urban electrification, including distribution of electricity.
25. Non-conventional energy sources.
26. Town planning, including heritage conservation, urban arts and aesthetics.
27. Urban housing.
28. Parks, play grounds and recreational facilities.
29. Regulation and promotion of land use and buildings.
30. Slum improvement.
31. Urban forestry.
32. Investment, promotion and development of industrial and commercial estates.
33. Urban poverty-alleviation programmes.
34. Public distribution system.
35. Cultural activities.
36. Licensing of theatres and dramatic performances.
37. Pilgrimages."

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

A review of the working of the urban local bodies has shown that in many States they have become weak and ineffective on account of a variety of reasons, including the failure to hold regular and periodical elections, prolonged supersessions, inadequate representation to the weaker sections like the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women, lack of financial resources and inadequate devolution of powers and responsibilities upon them.

2. Having regard to the inadequacies in the existing system and keeping in view the need to endow urban local bodies with such powers and authority as are necessary to enable them to function effectively as units of local self-government, it is proposed to add new provisions in the Constitution relating to the Municipalities, that is to say, the Nagar-palikas.

3. The Bill proposes, *inter alia*, to—

(a) make provisions for the constitution of three types of Nagarpalikas:

(i) Nagar Panchayats for transitional area, *i.e.*, areas in transition from rural to urban with a population between 10,000 and 20,000; however, the Governor is being empowered to declare the existing town committees, notified area committees, etc., with a population of less than 10,000 as Nagar Panchayats;

(ii) Municipal Councils for urban areas with a population between 20,000 and 3,00,000;

(iii) Municipal Corporations for urban areas with a population exceeding 3,00,000; however, the Governor is being empowered to declare the existing Corporations with a population of less than 3,00,000 as Municipal Corporations;

(b) make provisions for the constitution of Wards Committees in Nagarpalikas with a population of more than 1,00,000 and, in the territorial area of Municipal Corporations, of Zonal Committees at an intermediate level between the Wards Committees and the Municipal Corporation;

(c) provide for seats in Nagarpalikas, including Nagar Panchayats, and Wards Committees to be filled by direct election and for Zonal Committees to be constituted by the Chairpersons of the Wards Committees comprised within the territorial area of the Zonal Committees; however, Chairpersons of Wards Committees shall be represented in Municipal Councils and Chairpersons of Zonal Committees shall be represented in Municipal Corporations;

(d) provide for reservations in Nagarpalikas, including the Nagar Panchayats, and Wards Committees to ensure the due representation of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women;

(e) ensure a fixed tenure of five years for the Nagarpalikas, including the Nagar Panchayats, and Wards Committees; however, if a Nagarpalika or a Wards Committee is dissolved before the expiry of its term, provision is made for the conduct of elections within a period of six months of its dissolution to reconstitute the body for the remainder of the term;

(f) provide for the devolution by the State Legislatures of powers and responsibilities upon the Nagarpalikas, Wards Committees and Zonal Committees with respect to the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and for the implementation of development schemes;

(g) make provisions for the constitution of a Committee at district level for harmonising and consolidating the plans of Panchayats and Nagarpalikas in the district and preparing a draft development plan for the district as a whole;

(h) provide for filling of seats in the Committee at the district level by election from and amongst the members of the Panchayat at the district level and the Nagarpalikas in proportion to the ratio of the population covered by them respectively;

(i) make provision for constituting a Committee for metropolitan areas for preparing, in association with other agencies concerned, a draft development plan for the metropolitan area as a whole;

(j) provide for the sound finance of the Nagarpalikas by securing authorisation from State Legislatures for grants-in-aid to the Nagarpalikas from the Consolidated Fund of the State as also assignment to, or appropriation by, the Nagarpalikas of the revenues of designated taxes, duties, tolls and fees;

(k) provide for a Finance Commission to review the finances of the Nagarpalikas and recommended principles on the basis of which State Legislatures may determine the taxes to be appropriated by, or assigned to, the Nagarpalikas, as also grants-in-aid to the Nagarpalikas from the Consolidated Fund of the States;

(l) vest in the Election Commission the superintendence, direction and control of elections to the Nagarpalikas, including Nagar Panchayats and other elected committees established under this Part;

(m) empower the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India to cause the accounts of the Nagarpalikas, Wards Committees and Zonal Committees to be audited in such manner as he may deem fit;

(n) exempt certain areas and territories from the application of the proposed provisions or empower the President and the Governor to modify them in their application to Union territories and Scheduled areas and Tribal areas respectively;

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(o) specify factors which would disqualify a person from membership of a Panchayat or Nagarpalika or Ward Committee; and

(p) bar the jurisdiction of Courts in matters relating to elections to the Panchayats, the Nagarpalikas and the Wards Committees.

4. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

NEW DELHI;

RAJIV GANDHI.

*The 1st August, 1989.*

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to insert articles 243N to 243ZC in Part IX of the Constitution.

2. Articles 243R, 243S, 243Y and 243Z envisaged the formation of Wards Committees, Zonal Committees, a Committee for consolidating and preparing a development plan for a district and a Committee for preparing a development plan for a Metropolitan area, respectively. The constitution of Municipal bodies in accordance with the proposed provisions would require certain modifications and readjustments. This will call for strengthening the administrative capability of the urban local bodies at various levels and may also imply certain training requirements. Though the responsibility in this regard would primarily be that of the local bodies concerned and the State Governments, the Central Government may be required to share some portion of the extra expenditure that may be involved in this process. It is, however, difficult to estimate the annual recurring expenditure that will be involved in the exercise as it will depend upon specific decisions taken by the State Governments in this behalf.

3. Article 243T provides for auditing of accounts of the Municipalities, Wards Committees and Zonal Committees in such manner as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India deems necessary. Similarly that article provides for superintendence, direction and control of the elections to the Municipalities and Wards Committees to be vested in the Election Commission. These provisions are likely to increase the work in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India as well as in the Election Commission and may necessitate augmentation of their staff. However, both the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the Chief Election Commissioner have indicated that in the absence of details regarding exact workload involved, it would be difficult for them at the present moment to estimate the additional expenditure that would be involved. There will be no other recurring or non-recurring expenditure.

## BILL No. 59 OF 1989

*A Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1989-90.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fortieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Karnataka Appropriation Act, 1989.

Short  
title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 5 of the Schedule to the Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1989] to the sum of five thousand three hundred and seventy-four crores, ninety-three lakhs and thirty-three thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1989-90 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Issue of  
Rs. 5374,  
93,33,000  
out of  
the  
Conso-  
lidated  
Fund  
of the  
State of  
Karna-  
taka  
for the  
financial  
year  
1989-90.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Appro-  
priation.

Karnataka  
Act No.  
11 of 1989.

## THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote/ Appropriation	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Soil and Water Conservation and Agriculture (excluding Horticulture)			
	Revenue	84,49,47,000	65,000	84,50,12,000
	Capital	15,21,00,000	..	15,21,00,000
2	Dryland Development			
	Revenue	8,35,00,000	..	8,35,00,000
3	Horticulture			
	Revenue	18,05,66,000	..	18,05,66,000
	Capital	10,00,000	..	10,00,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development			
	Revenue	48,50,98,000	60,000	48,51,58,000
	Capital	6,00,00,000	..	6,00,00,000
5	Fisheries			
	Revenue	8,30,50,000	50,000	8,31,00,000
	Capital	1,79,91,000	..	1,79,91,000
6	Industries (excluding Small Scale Industries and Industrial Co-operatives)			
	Revenue	12,50,00,000	25,000	12,50,25,000
	Capital	12,50,00,000	..	12,50,00,000
7	Mines and Geology			
	Revenue	6,16,63,000	1,000	6,16,64,000
8	Small Scale Industries			
	Revenue	37,85,25,000	24,000	37,85,49,000
	Capital	4,64,55,000	..	4,64,55,000
9	Industrial Co-operatives			
	Revenue	1,07,48,000	..	1,07,48,000
	Capital	1,27,60,000	..	1,27,60,000
10	Sericulture			
	Revenue	51,27,54,000	..	51,27,54,000
	Capital	12,54,00,000	..	12,54,00,000
11	Stationary and Printing			
	Revenue	12,43,45,000	..	12,43,45,000
12	Higher Education			
	Revenue	167,47,54,000	55,000	167,48,09,000
	Capital	25,00,000	..	25,00,000
13	Youth Services			
	Revenue	11,78,02,000	80,000	11,78,82,000



1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote/ Appro- pria- tion	Services and purposes	Voted by Parlia- ment	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14	Literary Cultural Affairs and Development of Kannada . . . Revenue	4,67,67,000	..	4,67,67,000
15	Primary Education . . Revenue	400,29,14,000	..	400,29,14,000
16	Secondary Education . . Revenue	215,45,98,000	29,000	215,46,27,000
	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . . Revenue	..	43,89,00,000	43,89,00,000
	Interest Payments . . Revenue	..	346,23,00,000	346,23,00,000
	Internal Debt, Loans from Central Govern- ment and Inter-State Settlement . . . Capital	..	896,54,75,000	896,54,75,000
17	Taxes on Income pro- fessions, Sales and Other Services . . Revenue	60,78,84,000	20,000	60,79,04,000
18	Insurance, Treasury and Accounts Adminis- tration . . . Revenue	14,38,95,000	5,000	14,39,00,000
19	Pension and Other Retire- ment Benefits . . . Revenue	203,50,00,000	1,00,00,000	204,50,00,000
20	Loans to Government Servants and Miscellaneous Loans . . Revenue	2,50,00,000	..	2,50,00,000
	Capital	14,68,00,000	..	14,68,00,000
21	Small Savings . . . Revenue	4,06,00,000	..	4,06,00,000
22	Other Miscellaneous Services . . . Revenue	13,34,98,000	5,000	13,35,03,000
	Capital	4,10,00,000	..	4,10,00,000
23	Food and Civil Supplies . . Revenue	42,84,30,000	9,000	42,84,39,000
24	Forest . . . Revenue	71,68,49,000	4,75,39,000	76,43,88,000
	Capital	2,50,000	..	2,50,000
25	State Excise . . . Revenue	11,53,98,000	2,000	11,54,00,000
26	Taxes on Vehicles . . Revenue	7,95,16,000	15,84,000	8,11,00,000
27	Police and Fire Services . . Revenue	145,08,81,000	61,000	145,09,42,000
	Capital	15,00,000	..	5,00,000
28	Jails, etc. . . . Revenue	8,51,48,000	10,000	8,51,58,000
29	Information and Tourism . . Revenue	7,03,16,000	10,000	7,03,26,000
	Capital	27,00,000	..	27,00,000
30	Road Transport . . . Revenue	1,00,54,000	5,46,000	1,06,00,000
	Capital	27,14,00,000	..	27,14,00,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote/ Appro- pria- tion	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31	Medical, Family Wel- fare and Public Health Services . . . Revenue	239,66,78,000	33,000	239,67,11,000
	Capital	10,00,00,000	..	10,00,00,000
32	Housing (excluding Government Residen- tial Buildings) . . Revenue	13,86,51,000	..	13,86,51,000
	Capital	6,30,70,000	..	6,30,70,000
33	Urban Development, etc. . . . . Revenue	26,78,00,000	..	26,78,00,000
	Capital	17,17,00,000	..	17,17,00,000
34	Compensation and Grants to Corpora- tion and Municipal- ities . . . . . Revenue	59,75,33,000	..	59,75,33,000
35	Minor Irrigation . . Revenue	38,41,79,000	..	38,41,79,000
	Capital	21,33,98,000	5,00,000	21,38,98,000
36	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects . . Revenue	194,65,73,000	..	194,65,73,000
	Capital	311,32,68,000	2,60,00,000	313,92,68,000
37	State Legislature . . Revenue	5,74,85,000	11,15,000	5,86,00,000
38	Administration of Justice Revenue	30,50,56,000	..	30,50,56,000
39	Elections . . . . . Revenue	10,05,00,000	..	10,05,00,000
40	Governor, Ministers and Public Service Com- mission . . . . . Revenue	1,60,34,000	1,90,00,000	3,50,34,000
41	Secretariat . . . . . Revenue	17,59,76,000	1,88,000	17,61,64,000
42	District Administra- tion . . . . . Revenue	25,93,37,000	63,000	25,94,00,000
43	Miscellaneous De- mands of General Administration . . Revenue	11,52,27,000	4,07,41,000	15,59,68,000
44	Demands of Planning Department . . . . . Revenue	9,03,45,000	..	9,03,45,000
	Capital	20,00,000	..	20,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote/ Appropriation	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45	Public Works (excluding Construction)	Revenue	85,62,06,000	1,00,000	85,63,06,000
		Capital	1,45,00,000	..	1,45,00,000
46	Buildings	Revenue	6,30,30,000	10,00,000	6,40,30,000
		Capital	28,89,42,000	10,00,000	28,99,42,000
47	Roads and Bridges	Revenue	99,36,14,000	..	99,36,14,000
		Capital	26,19,58,000	..	26,19,58,000
48	Ports and Water Transport Services	Revenue	2,07,91,000	..	2,07,91,000
		Capital	3,50,00,000	..	3,50,00,000
49	Power Projects	Revenue	8,36,96,000	..	8,36,96,000
		Capital	261,11,00,000	..	261,11,00,000
50	Land Revenue, etc.	Revenue	77,27,13,000	45,000	77,27,58,000
		Capital	14,12,00,000	..	14,12,00,000
51	Stamps and Registration	Revenue	7,10,00,000	..	7,10,00,000
52	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	Revenue	6,00,00,000	..	6,00,00,000
		Capital	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
53	Rehabilitation Schemes	Revenue	4,46,000	..	4,46,000
54	Religious and Charitable Institutions, etc.	Revenue	12,85,99,000	..	12,85,99,000
55	Wakfs	Revenue	1,02,00,000	..	1,02,00,000
56	Co-operation (excluding Regulated Markets)	Revenue	93,92,29,000	25,000	93,92,54,000
		Capital	7,80,84,000	..	7,80,84,000
57	Regulated Markets	Revenue	10,39,72,000	..	10,39,72,000
58	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Revenue	59,96,81,000	..	59,96,81,000
59	Rural Development and Employment	Revenue	168,31,27,000	..	168,31,27,000
60	Labour and Employment	Revenue	33,84,50,000	10,000	33,84,60,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote/ Appropriation	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes Revenue	89,83,55,000	45,000	89,84,00,000
	Capital	90,00,000	..	90,00,000
62	Women and Children Welfare Revenue	130,89,54,000	..	130,89,54,000
	Capital	98,00,000	..	98,00,000
	TOTAL	4073,26,13,000	1,501,67,20,000	5374,93,33,000

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 204(1) of the Constitution read with the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution in respect of the State of Karnataka on the 21st April, 1989, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka and the grants made by the Lok Sabha for the expenditure of the Government of Karnataka for the financial year 1989-90.

B. K. GADHVI.

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### PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 207 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. 2(146)-B(S)/89, dated the 28 July, 1989 from Shri B. K. Gadgvi, Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.]

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1989-90, recommends under clauses (1) and (3) of article 207 of the Constitution of India read with the Proclamation dated the 21st April, 1989 issued under article 356 of the Constitution, the introduction of the Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1989 in, and the consideration of the Bill, by Lok Sabha.

2. The Bill will be introduced in Lok Sabha immediately after the Demands for Grants for the expenditure of the Government of the State of Karnataka for the year 1989-90 have been voted.

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SUBHASH C. KASHYAP,  
*Secretary-General.*

